may have been, it was one of the holiest symbols of the

national religion. It might very well be a conventional way

of representing a tree stripped of its leaves ; and If Osiris was

a tree -spirit, the bare trunk and branches might naturally be

described as his backbone. The setting up of the column The setting

would thus, as several modern scholars believe, shadow forth "^mL  $\,$ 

the resurrection of the god, and the importance of the have been

occasion would explain and justify the prominent part of

which the king appears to have taken in the ceremony. It god's reis to be noted that in the myth of Osiris the mV<0-tree which

shot up and enclosed his dead body, was cut down by

king and turned by him into a pillar of his house.  $^{2}$  We

can hardly doubt, therefore, that this incident of the legend

was supposed to be dramatically set forth in the erection of

the *ded* column by the king. Like the similar custom of

cutting a pine-tree and fastening an image to it in the

rites of Attis, the ceremony may have belonged to that class

of customs of which the bringing in of the May-pole is

among the most familiar. The association of the king and

queen of Egypt with the ded pillar reminds us of the associa-

tion of a King and Queen of May with the May-pole.<sup>3</sup> The resemblance may be more than superficial.

<sup>1</sup> As to the *tet* or *ded* pillar and its 51 sqq.; Miss Margaret A. Murray, erection at the festival see H. Brugsch The Osireion at Abydos, pp. Zeitschrift für agyptische Sprache Ed. Meyer, Geschichte des Altertitms und Alterthumskunde, 1881, pp. 84, i. 2, p. 70. In a letter to me (dated 96; &/., Religion und Mythologie der 8th December, 1910) my colleague Proalten Aegypter, p. 618; A. Erman, fessor P. E. Newberry tells me that he Aegypten wid aegyptisches Leben im believes Osiris to have been originally Altertitm, 377 id.. Die a cedar-tree god sq.; imported into Egypt (igyptische Religion?¹ pp. 22, 64; C. P. from the Lebanon, and he regards the

ded pillar as a lopped cedar-

Tiele, History of the Egyptian Religion

The 1882), pp. 46 sq.| Sir J. flail, as a symbol of Osiris, he (London, believes to Gardiner Wilkinson, Manners and be theinstrumentused to collect incense. Customs of the Ancient Egyptians (L>Qi|-A similar flail is used by peasants in don, 1878), iii. pp. 67, note<sup>15</sup>, and 82; Crete to extract the ladanum gum from A. Wiedemann, *Religion of the Ancient* the shrubs. See P. de Tournefort, Egyptians^ pp, 289 sq+; G. Maspero, Relation d'un Voyage Levant dii Histoire ancienne dts Ptitples de P Orient (Amsterdam, 1718), i. 29, with the Classique, i. 130 sq.; reference I am indebted A. Moret, plate. For this Dn car act ere, religieux de la royautt to Professor Newberry. Pharaonig^ 153, note i ; *id*2 pfctarch, 7,w rf 0«>w, 15. p. See Myst&res E§ypticns, pp. 1 2-1 6; E. A. Wallis Budge, The Gods of the Egyptians, ii. 122, 124, sg.; id. Osiris and the<sup>3</sup> The Magic Art and the Evolution Egyptian Resurrect 'ion, i. 6, 37, 48, of Kings, ii. 88-90.